

COR

Under a *cor-net* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryden.*
Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*
CORPORAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The
lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and re-
move the sentinels.
The cruel *corpal* whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear. *Gay.*
CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of
setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who
sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and
clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate
under him. *Harrit.*
CORPORAL. *adj.* [corpal, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.
To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls, past *corpal* toll,
A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied. *Shak. Hen. V.*
Render to me some *corpal* sign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corpal* eyes,
exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Raleigh.*
They enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corpal*
pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tor-
menting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet man-
kind. *Atterbury.*
2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body*
is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word *corpal*
is used, as a *corpal* being; but otherwise *corpal*.
Corpal is having a body; *corpal* relating to the body.
This distinction seems not ancient.
Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd *corpal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
And from these *corpal* nutriment, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
CORPORALITY. *n. f.* [from *corpal*.] The quality of being
embodied.
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest
unto spirituality; and if it have any *corpality*, then, of all
other, the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
CORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corpal*.] Bodily.
The fun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus. *Brown.*
CORPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpal*, Latin.] United in a body
or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an indi-
vidual.
Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-run all Mun-
ster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all *cor-
porate* towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*
They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate*
assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usual-
ly turned against particular persons. *Swift.*
CORPORATENESS. *n. f.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body
corporate; a community. *Diſt.*
CORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *corpal*, Latin.]
A corporation is a body politic, authorized by the king's
charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and
members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive,
in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even
as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not
forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds
his executor or heir. *Covel.*
Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and
do, in regard of their own being; but that also which con-
cerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation
amongst themselves, and of society or fellowship with men.
Hooker, b. i. sect. 4.
Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men the doth together draw,
And of them all one corporation make. *Davies.*
CORPORATURE. *n. f.* [from *corpal*, Latin.] The state of a
being embodied. *Diſt.*
CORPORAL. *adj.* [from *corpal*, Latin.]
1. Having a body; not immaterial. See **CORPORAL**.
The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to *corpal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
Having survey'd the image of God in the soul, we are not
to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body,
as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *cor-
poral*. *South's Sermons.*
God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the ob-
ject of any *corpal* sense. *Tillotson.*
The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corpal* prison freed. *Dryden's Fables.*

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Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly. *Prior.*
2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corpal*.
I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Ainf-
bury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse
than a political one. *Swift.*
CORPORITY. *n. f.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the
quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodi-
linets.
Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances
between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *cor-
pority* which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's hori-
zon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial
intellecs and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glauville's Serp. c. iv.*
The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape
and figure. *Stillington.*
CORPORIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *corporeity*.] The act of giving
body or palpability.
To **CORPORIFY.** *v. a.* [from *corpal*, Lat.] To embody; to
inspire into body.
A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mis-
taken for the spirit of the world *corporeified*. *Boyle's Sept. Chym.*
CORPS. *n. f.* [from *corpal*, Latin.]
CORPSE. *n. f.* [from *corpal*, Latin.]
1. A body, in contempt.
Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this vast unbind-bound *corpal*. *Milton.*
He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That scorns his brittle *corpal*, and seems asham'd
He's not all spirit. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.
Not a friend greet
My poor *corpal*, where my bones shall be thrown, *Shakespeare.*
There was the murder'd *corpal* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
See where the *corpal* of thy dead son approaches. *Addison.*
The *corpal* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's
command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and
stand about the dead body. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 99.*
3. A body of forces.
CORPULENCE. *n. f.* [from *corpulentia*, Latin.]
CORPULENCY. *n. f.* [from *corpulentia*, Latin.]
1. Bulkiness of body; fleshtiness; fulness of flesh.
To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burdensome *corpulence* my love had grown. *Donna.*
It is but one species of *corpulence*; for there may be bulk
without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case
of robust people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter.
The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the
heaviness and *corpulence* of the water requiring a great force to
divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*
CORPULENT. *adj.* [from *corpulentus*, Latin.] Flethy; bulky;
having great bodily bulk.
We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases,
and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it
grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child
corpulent, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*
CORPUSCLE. *n. f.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a
particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.
It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can
be discovered with microscopes. *Newton's Opt.*
Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuscles* that
compose and distinguish different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*
CORPUSCULAR. *adj.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] Relating
CORPUSCULARIAN. *n. f.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] It is
the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts
the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action
of one body upon another.
As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any prin-
ciples proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the
corpuscularian or mechanical. *Boyle.*
This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in
most things, more intelligibly than the peripatetics. *Bentley.*
The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though perad-
venture the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain
dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley's Sermon.*
CORRACLE. See **CORRICLE**.
To **CORRADE.** *v. a.* [from *corradere*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear
away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.
CORRADIA/TION. *n. f.* [from *corradere*, Latin.] A conjunction
of rays in one point.
The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of
direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object,
and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a *corradia/tion*,
and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 277.*
To **CORRECT.** *v. a.* [from *corrigere*, Latin.]
1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.
Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue;
it corrects levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning. *Taylor.*
After

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After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you must be sure
never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*
Children being to be refrained by the parents only in vici-
ous things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when
they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*
2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.
This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds,
which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learn-
ing or age. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*
Correcting nature, from what actually she is in individuals,
to what she ought to be, and what she was created. *Dryden.*
I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as
pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*
The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its
domestick concern; to consider what habit wants to be *cor-
rected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers's Sermons.*
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by
any method of preparation.
As in habitual gout or stone,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet, *Prior.*
And keep the inward foe in quiet.
In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of
relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal sub-
stances; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
4. To remark faults.
CORRECT. *adj.* [from *correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with
exactness; free from faults.
What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his. *Dryd. Aur. Prol.*
Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will
be only troublesome where the sense and language is com-
plete. *Felton on the Classics.*
CORRECTION. *n. f.* [from *correctus*.]
1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.
Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*
An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*
We are all but children here under the great master of the
family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and
corrections, to instruct us in virtue. *Watts.*
2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults;
amendment.
Another poet, in another age, make take the same liberty
with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve
correction. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.
Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of
note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*
4. Reprehension; animadversion.
They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing
their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting
them also unto the *correction* of future discovery. *Brown.*
One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom the
always gave good counsel, but often too gentle *correction*.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.
5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something
contrary.
To make courts hot, ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. *Donna.*
CORRECTIONER. *n. f.* [from *correctio*, Latin.] One that has been
in the house of correction; a jail-bird. This seems to be
the meaning in *Shakespeare*.
I will have you soundly swined for this, you blue-bottle
rogue! you filthy famished *correctioner*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
CORRECTIVE. *adj.* [from *correctus*.] Having the power to alter
or obviate any bad qualities.
Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of the bilious alcali.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
CORRECTIVE. *n. f.*
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing
amiss.
The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of
prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to
prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too suc-
culent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*
Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the
world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline,
it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature
makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*
2. Limitation; restriction.
There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which
the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that with
certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give some kind of ex-
planation or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
CORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *correctus*.] Accurately; appositely;
exactly; without faults.
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There are ladies, without knowing what tenes and parti-
ciples, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as
correctly as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the or-
dinary methods of grammar schools. *Locke on Education.*
Such lays as neither ebb nor flow;
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
CORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *correctus*.] Accuracy; exactness;
freedom from faults.
Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to
the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *cor-
rectness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few
beauties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air
and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are
inexpressible. *Addison on Italy.*
Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care;
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*
Those pieces have never before been printed from the true
copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. *Swift.*
CORRECTOR. *n. f.* [from *correctus*.]
1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.
How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins;
than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than
practisers of religion. *Spaul's Sermons.*
With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer
and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*
2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *cor-
rector* of the press, that amends the errors committed in
printing.
I remember a person, who, by his style and literature,
seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little Bri-
tain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*
3. In medicine.
Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against
abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the
grievous vellications of refinous purges, by dividing their par-
ticles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal mem-
branes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings;
and as spices and carminative seeds also assist in the easier op-
eration of some catharticks, by dissipating collections of wind.
In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector* which
destroys or diminishes a quality that it could not otherwise
be dispensed with: thus turpentine is *correctors* of quick-
silver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of
mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the
points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and
good remedies, which before were destructive. *Quincy.*
To **CORRELATE.** *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To
have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.
CORRELATE. *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.
It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by cast-
ing off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the
death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want
of a *correlate*. *South's Sermons.*
CORRELATIVE. *adj.* [from *con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a
reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular
state depends upon the existence of another.
Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correla-
tive* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*
Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to
answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless
there be an accepting on the other. *South's Sermons.*
CORRELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *correlative*.] The state of
being correlative.
CORREPTION. *n. f.* [from *corruptio*, Latin.] Objection;
chiding; reprehension; reproof.
If we must needs be talking of other people's faults, let it
not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our de-
traction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal *correc-
tion*. *Government of the Tongue, sect. 61.*
To **CORRESPOND.** *v. n.* [from *con* and *respondere*, Latin.]
1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to;
to be adapted; to fit.
The days, if one be compared with another successively
throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not
justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal mea-
sures of time. *Holder on Time.*
Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are
signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *cor-
respond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.
CORRESPONDENCE. *n. f.* [from *correspondere*.]
CORRESPONDENCY. *n. f.* [from *correspondere*.]
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the ac-
tions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence*
there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one,
for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b. i.*
Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their
habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations keep the same to one
another. *Locke.*
2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.
5 R I had